

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

Post-War Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Training, Peacekeeping, and Reconstruction

Updated June 6, 2005

Jeremy M. Sharp and Christopher M. Blanchard
Analysts in Middle Eastern Affairs
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE 06 JUN 2005		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-06-2005 to 00-06-2005	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Post-War Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Training, Peacekeeping, and Reconstruction			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress,101 Independence Ave, SE,Washington,DC,20540-7500			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 24	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Post-War Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Training, Peacekeeping, and Reconstruction

Summary

Securing foreign contributions to the reconstruction and stabilization of Iraq has been a major priority for U.S. policymakers since the launch of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003. This report tracks important changes in financial and personnel pledges from foreign governments since the August 19, 2003 bombing of the U.N. Headquarters in Baghdad and major events since the fall of Baghdad on April 9, 2003.

Currently, there are twenty-six countries with military forces participating in the coalition's stabilization effort. An additional eleven countries have withdrawn their troops from Iraq due to either the successful completion of their missions, domestic political pressure to withdraw their troops, or, in the case of the Philippines, the demands of terrorist kidnappers who threatened to kill foreign hostages unless their respective countries removed their troops from Iraq.

Most foreign pledges for reconstructing Iraq were made at a donors' conference in Madrid, Spain in October 2003. Foreign donors pledged an estimated \$13 billion in grants and loans for Iraq reconstruction, but have only disbursed about \$2.7 billion to the United Nations and World Bank trust funds for Iraq. The largest non-American pledges of grants have come from Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Japan, and Saudi Arabia have pledged the most loans and export credits.

This report also discusses international efforts to train and equip the new Iraqi security forces. Since the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime in April 2003, several coalition, non-coalition, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries have contributed personnel, equipment, and facilities to the training of Iraqi security and police forces. Some have expressed their willingness to contribute to future training operations within or outside of Iraq. Others have declined to participate in ongoing or planned training operations. Bush Administration officials have announced their intent to continue seeking international support for training and stability operations in Iraq in the coming months.

This report will be updated as needed to reflect the latest international developments.

For a broader review of foreign support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, see CRS Report RL31339, *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post War Governance*; CRS Report RL31843, *Iraq: International Attitudes to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Reconstruction*; CRS Report RL32068, *An Enhanced European Role In Iraq?*; CRS Report RS21323, *The United Nations Security Council — Its Role in the Iraq Security Crisis: A Brief Overview*; and CRS Report RL31833, *Iraq: Recent Developments in Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance*.

Contents

Overview	1
Coalition Member Support for Training Efforts	2
NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I)	3
Other Training Contributions	6
Germany/Japan/United Arab Emirates	6
Egypt	6
Jordan	6
Chronology	8
Significant Coalition Support Events Since April 9, 2003	8
Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq	19

List of Tables

Table 1. NATO Member Contributions to NTM-I Mission	4
Table 2. Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq	19

Post-War Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Training, Peacekeeping, and Reconstruction

Overview

Securing foreign contributions to the reconstruction and stabilization of Iraq has been a major priority for U.S. policymakers since the launch of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003. International participation has been sought to support peacekeeping operations, assist in efforts to train and equip Iraq's new security forces, and provide financial support to reconstruction efforts. For many countries, U.S. Security Council passage of Resolution 1511 on October 6, 2003, marked an important milestone in establishing the legitimacy of the post-war international presence in Iraq. Nevertheless, some countries remain wary of deploying or sustaining troops in Iraq.

Shortly after the passage of Resolution 1511, an international donors' conference for Iraq was held on October 23-24, 2003, in Madrid. The international community, excluding the United States, has pledged an estimated \$16 billion to \$20 billion in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance through the coalition, United Nations, and a new World Bank/United Nations administered trust fund, although estimates for the total cost needed to rebuild Iraq vary widely.

There have been few additional pledges of foreign troops beyond the increased commitments of existing contributors such as the United Kingdom. Ultimately, a foreign government's decision to send peacekeeping forces to Iraq may rest on a number of factors including the overall security situation; the domestic political environment in a donor country; legal restrictions these countries face in deploying troops in Iraq; the potential for foreign companies to invest in Iraq's economy; and specific bilateral arrangements between the United States and possible donors. The United States is currently subsidizing the military deployments of some coalition partners, most notably Poland. As of June 2005, over 23,000 foreign personnel from 26 countries are supporting post-war stabilization efforts in Iraq and in theater. The United Kingdom has the largest contingent of foreign forces (12,000) followed by South Korea (3,600), Italy (3,120), and Poland (1,700).

This report provides the latest estimates for existing foreign contributions to peacekeeping operations and reconstruction efforts in Iraq, international contributions to training and equipping the new Iraqi security forces, and the latest diplomatic developments regarding potential future donations from foreign governments. This report is divided into three sections. The first section discusses the international training effort. The second section tracks major diplomatic developments in financial and personnel pledges from foreign governments since the August 19, 2003 bombing of the U.N. Headquarters in Baghdad and major events since the fall of

Baghdad on April 9, 2003. The third section presents estimated pledges of personnel, monetary donations, and material resources in chart form. This information represents rough estimates as specific pledges remain in flux. Both sections will be updated as needed to reflect international developments.

Coalition Member Support for Training Efforts

Since the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime, members of the U.S.-led Multinational Force (MNF)¹ in Iraq have made contributions to efforts to train and equip Iraqi security and police forces under the auspices of the Multinational Security Transition Command (MNSTC).² The MNSTC is divided into two sections: the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT), which has primary responsibility for training Iraq's police, border, and non-military security services, and the Coalition Military Assistance Training Team (CMATT), which has primary responsibility for training members of Iraq's military.³ U.S. Lieutenant General David Petraeus is the commanding officer for the MNSTC. His deputy is British Brigadier General David Clements.

A variety of training initiatives have been undertaken by the MNSTC that have involved various coalition partners working in concert with U.S. forces, Iraqi officials, and trainees. The training initiatives with the largest international components are those designed to train Iraqi police at locations in Jordan, United Arab Emirates, and Iraq (see below). Police instructors from Jordan, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Sweden, Poland, the United Arab Emirates, Denmark, Austria, Iraq, Finland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, Singapore, and Belgium participate in various aspects of the police training programs. Other initiatives have been undertaken between individual coalition members and Iraqi personnel, such as the Royal Australian Navy's recently completed efforts to train Iraq's Coastal Defense Force. The Netherlands and the Czech Republic have also directed training programs for Iraqi security personnel. Poland signed a bilateral agreement with the Interim Iraqi Government in October 2004 to provide training services and equipment for the Iraqi military.

¹ As of June 1, 2004, the following countries had forces deployed in Iraq as part of the U.S. led coalition/Multinational Force-Iraq (MNF-I): Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mongolia, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. (Department of State, *Iraq Weekly Status Report*, June 1, 2005.) Some of these countries have announced that they will withdraw from the multinational force in the near term but will remain involved in training operations.

² Background information on the MNSTC is available on the Command's website at [<http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/>].

³ Background information on the CPATT and CMATT is available on the Teams' websites at [<http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/sections/cpatt/index.htm>] and [<http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/sections/cmatt/index.htm>].

NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I)⁴

Efforts to enlist NATO support for the training of Iraqi security forces coalesced over the summer and fall of 2004. At the request of the Iraqi Interim Government, NATO member countries approved the creation of a security force training mission at the Istanbul summit in June 2004. The first personnel of the NATO Training Implementation Mission (NTIM) arrived in Baghdad in early August 2004 and have worked since then to identify training opportunities for Iraqi security officials, to train individuals and support staff at the headquarters of Iraq's security forces, and to develop an action plan for a full NATO supported training program within and outside of Iraq to be implemented in 2005. Under the auspices of the NTIM program, a small number of Iraqi military officers have undergone training at a NATO facility in Stavanger, Norway. Roughly 60 military personnel from Canada, Hungary, Norway, the Netherlands, and Italy participated in the initial NATO Training Implementation Mission and remain in Iraq under NATO command.

Based on the recommendations of the initial NATO mission staff, plans to expand the training program were considered and approved by NATO leaders in the fall of 2004. Although some NATO members declined to participate in the expanded initiative, the North Atlantic Council approved the expansion of NATO's Training Implementation Mission in Iraq on November 17, 2004, and issued a directive authorizing the expansion on December 9. The activation order implementing the expansion and renaming the effort as the NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I) was issued on December 16. U.S. Lt. Gen. David Petraeus was named commander of the new NTM-I effort and now serves as the commander of both the NTM-I program and the coalition MNSTC training programs (**Figure 1**).

Under the approved expansion, the size of the NATO training mission in Iraq will grow from 60 to 300 personnel. They will train mid- and senior-level Iraqi security officers at a planned Training Education and Doctrine Center (TEDC), which is being built at Ar Rustamiya, southeast of Baghdad. The TEDC originally was scheduled to be complete by June 2005, and officials estimate that the TEDC will be operational by September 2005.⁵ Coalition and NATO representatives recently approved the use of a private security firm to protect the TEDC upon its completion.⁶ As of May 2005, approximately 500 Iraqi officers have been trained under the NTM-I initiative in a fortified Green Zone facility in Baghdad. Trainers at the TEDC will continue to provide management and leadership training for Iraqi security officials with the support and protection of a sizeable staff and member nation security contingent. According to NATO officials, new NATO support staff and trainers for

⁴ Fact sheets describing the NATO Training Implementation Mission and Training Mission-Iraq are available from the NATO Allied Joint Force Command website at [http://www.afsouth.nato.int/JFCN_Factsheets/NTIMI/FactSheet_on_NTIMI_en.htm], and [http://www.afsouth.nato.int/JFCN_Missions/NTM-I/Factsheets/NTM-I.htm].

⁵ *Associated Press*, "Opening of NATO Training Facility in Iraq Delayed until Autumn, Top Official Says," May 19, 2005.

⁶ *Agence France Presse*, "Private Firm to Protect NATO in Iraq," May 4, 2005.

the mission are being recruited and prepared. The NTM-I program target annual training goal is 1500 junior Iraqi officers, both within and outside of Iraq.

At a NATO meeting on February 22, 2005, all 26 NATO members agreed to contribute troops, financing, or equipment to support the NTM-I initiative. However, some NATO members (France, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, and Germany) remain reluctant to send troops into Iraq. Instead, they have agreed to provide financing or equipment in support of the NTM-I mission and to provide training and support to Iraqi forces outside of Iraq and outside of the NATO/NTM-I framework (see below). The following NATO member contributions have been announced in relation to the planned expansion:

Table 1. NATO Member Contributions to NTM-I Mission

NATO Member	Contribution (Trainers, Funding, Force Protection)
Belgium	Offered five to 10 military driving instructors for a German-led training mission for Iraqis in the United Arab Emirates. Will contribute \$261,000 to a trust fund to help cover costs of the NATO mission.
Bulgaria	Pledged to send five instructors to Iraq, \$40,000 in funding.
Canada	Offered up to 30 instructors to train outside Iraq, probably in Jordan, \$810,000.
Czech Republic	Pledged to send five instructors and train up to 100 Iraqi military police in the Czech Republic during 2005. Announced donation of approximately \$180,000 in April 2005.
Denmark	Offered 10 trainers and seven soldiers for force protection. Sent pistols, radios, binoculars and other equipment for Iraqi forces.
Estonia	One officer serving on NTM-I and has pledged \$65,000 in support funds.
France	Will send one officer to help mission coordination at NATO headquarters in Belgium. Has offered to train 1,500 Iraqi military police in Qatar outside of the NATO NTM-I mission.
Germany	Offered to train Iraqi military personnel in United Arab Emirates and to contribute \$652,000 to support program funding and airlift for Iraqi personnel. Iraqi security officers have received training under the auspices of NTM-I at a NATO military training facility in Oberammergau, Germany.
Greece	Has contributed approximately \$376,000 in support funding.

Hungary	Sixteen officers currently in Iraq in support of NTM-I mission. Plans to supply 150 force protection troops for training facilities once the training facility at Ar Rustamiya is complete. Original nominal deployment period for the Hungarian troops was set for June 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. Donating 77 refurbished Russian-made T72 tanks to Iraq in September 2005.
Iceland	Public information officer will serve with NATO mission in Baghdad. Offered \$196,000 to fund training outside the country and help transport equipment to Iraq.
Italy	Eight officers currently serving in support of NTM-I mission in Baghdad. Considering sending up to 16 more.
Latvia	Plans to host Iraqi soldiers for bomb disposal training. Contributing \$65,000 to NTM-I trust fund. Sending equipment to Iraqi forces.
Lithuania	Two trainers serving in Iraq, two more expected. Also considering training Iraqi personnel in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	Offered \$196,000 in support funds.
Netherlands	10 military police and 15 trainers currently serving on NTM-I mission. Considering sending more.
Norway	Sending 10 trainers to Iraq. Hosted training of 19 Iraqi officers at NATO Joint Warfare Center. \$196,000 in funding.
Poland	Plans to send up to 10 trainers and a transport platoon of about 30. Considering sending force protection unit. Decision pending expiration of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1546 and elections scheduled for September 2005.
Portugal	Sending up to 10 soldiers to Iraq to support NTM-I mission.
Romania	Two instructors in Iraq, five more planned. Will take 25 Iraqi officers on training course in Romania in July, 25 additional expected later in 2005.
Slovakia	Sending two instructors to Iraq, \$53,000 in support funding.
Slovenia	Offered to support training outside Iraq, probably in Jordan. Offered \$132,000 in support funding.
Spain	Plans to train groups of 25 Iraqis in mine clearance at a center outside Madrid. Pledged \$530,000 in support funding.
Turkey	Two officers serving in Baghdad; offered to train Iraqis in Turkey. Pledged \$125,000 in April 2005.
United Kingdom	Eleven soldiers now serving with NTM-I mission. Pledged \$330,000 in support funding.

United States	Commands the operation under Lt. Gen. David Petraeus. 60 instructors and a force protection company with NTM-I mission in Baghdad. Providing logistics and airlift support. Pledged \$500,000.
----------------------	--

Source: Associated Press, "Contributions to NATO's Training Mission for Iraqi Forces," February 22, 2005.

Other Training Contributions

Other NATO and non-coalition countries such as Germany, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Jordan (see below) have committed funding, personnel, and facilities for the training of Iraqi forces on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

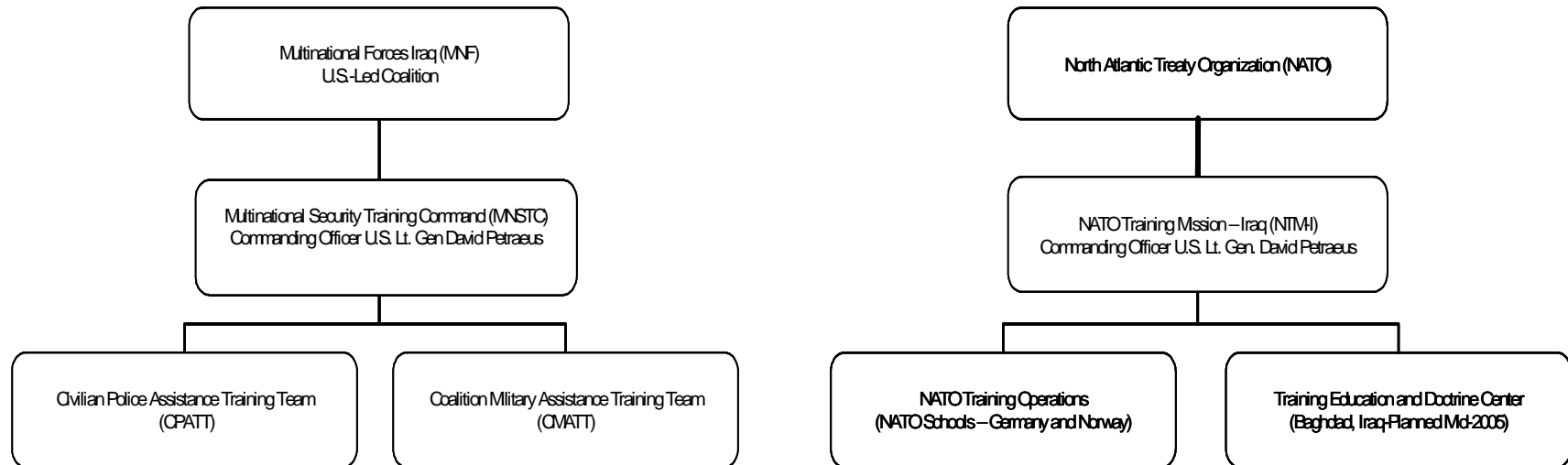
Germany/Japan/United Arab Emirates. Although Germany has declined to send training personnel to Iraq in support of the NTM-I program, the German government has trained 420 Iraqi police officers in crime scene exploitation and police methodology in cooperation with Japan and the United Arab Emirates since late 2003. Officials from Japan, the Emirates' police forces, and Germany's Bundeskriminalamt, or federal criminal investigation office, have jointly administered the training program, which aims to train 2,000 Iraqi police by the end of 2005. In December 2004, German officials announced that they would expand another UAE-based program that has trained 122 Iraqi military drivers and mechanics to use and service surplus German military trucks. Germany also reportedly plans to host, train, and equip new Iraqi engineering and explosive disposal personnel, as well as provide the Iraqi security services with ambulances and military hospital equipment in 2005.

Egypt. In late 2004 an Iraqi infantry company was invited to Egypt to participate in a joint training program with the Egyptian army. According to the Egyptian government, 134 soldiers from Iraq's 5th Infantry Division trained alongside Egypt's 3rd Infantry Division at the Mubarak Military City in northern Egypt. No plans for future joint Iraqi-Egyptian training exercises have been publicly announced, although Egyptian officials have expressed their willingness to expand their training program for Iraqi military officers.

Jordan.⁷ Jordan has hosted the largest effort to train Iraqi police officers at its International Police Training Center in Muwaqqar, east of Amman. The U.S.-funded and Jordanian-hosted program has produced 11 classes of Iraqi police officers since training began in November 2003. Over 30,000 troops will be trained by the end of 2005 under the terms of an agreement reached by Jordan and the former Coalition Provisional Authority. As of mid-December 2004, over 8,000 Iraqi police officers had graduated from the firearms, self defense, and crowd control training programs offered at the center. The Jordanian military has also trained over 1,500 Iraqi army officers forces at its Zarqa Military College, along with a small group of Iraqi air force pilots and engineers.

⁷ *Associated Press*, "Group of Iraqi Police Recruits Ends Training in Jordan," Dec. 16, 2004.

Figure 1. Coalition and NATO Training Operations in Iraq



Chronology⁸

Significant Coalition Support Events Since April 9, 2003

- May 10, 2005 Italy's Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini said his country would withdraw its 3,300-strong contingent of troops from Iraq by January or February 2006, at the latest. The withdrawal would be in conjunction with Iraq's anticipated general elections, now scheduled to take place by December 31, 2005. Fini also stated that Italy "will not choose a unilateral disengagement."
- Japan's Defense Minister Yoshinori Ono stated, "we hope to turn over what the Self Defense Forces are doing, to the Iraqi people as soon as possible," adding to comments by other officials that Japan could scale back or withdraw its current 550-strong non-combat humanitarian reconstruction mission in Samawah, Iraq by the end of 2005.
- May 5, 2005 Bulgaria's outgoing parliament voted to pull all of its 462 troops out of Iraq by the end of 2005, with the first reduction down to 400 by June. The vote came just days after Bulgaria suffered its 10th military fatality in Iraq.
- Apr. 27, 2005 Danish Foreign Minister Per Stig Moeller announced that the country would extend its troop mandate in Iraq for another eight months after its soldiers complete their current tour of duty at the beginning of June 2005.
- Mar. 17, 2005 After initially announcing his intent to begin withdrawing Italian troops from Iraq in September 2005, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi stated that there was no fixed date for an Italian withdrawal. Berlusconi's revised statement came just hours after a phone conversation with President Bush.
- Feb. 22, 2005 NATO members issued a joint statement pledging troops, funding, and equipment in support of NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I).
- Feb. 12, 2005 Portugal withdrew its contingent of 120-strong police forces from Iraq as scheduled.
- Jan. 10, 2005 Ukraine announced that it was accelerating the withdrawal of its entire contingent of troops from Iraq in early 2005.
- Dec. 24, 2004 The parliament of Armenia approved the deployment of 46 non-combat troops to Iraq. The deployment was scheduled for some time in early 2005.

⁸ Information Research Specialist Michael Waterhouse contributed to this section.

- Nov. 15, 2004 The parliament of Hungary voted against extending the mandate of keeping its troops in Iraq. Hungary withdrew its 300-man contingent from Iraq in December 2004.
- Nov. 3-6, 2004 In a meeting in Brussels with Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi, the European Union pledged \$38 million in new assistance for the upcoming Iraqi elections and vowed to open up trade talks with the Iraqi government. The EU also plans to train Iraqi police, judges, and prison directors.
- Nov. 3, 2004 Hungary announced that it would withdraw its 300-man force from Iraq after the January 2005 Iraqi elections.
- Oct. 15, 2004 Poland's Prime Minister announced that Poland will begin withdrawing its troops in January 2005 and will complete the entire withdrawal of its forces from Iraq by the end of 2005.
- Oct.13-14, 2004 At a donor's meeting in Tokyo, Japan, the World Bank announced that it had only two projects underway in Iraq using funds from the international trust established over a year ago. Officials blamed the ongoing Iraqi insurgency for slowing down the reconstruction process. Iraqi officials urged the international community to accelerate the transfer of aid. Iran donated \$10 million to the World Bank trust fund.
- Oct. 4, 2004 Poland's Defense Minister announced that Poland would withdraw all of its troops from Iraq by the end of 2005. Other Polish officials later remarked that a withdrawal was only being considered.
- Oct. 2, 2004 Italy's Deputy Premier remarked that Italy could pull its troops out of Iraq after the January 2005 Iraqi elections.
- Sept. 24, 2004 The *Washington Post* reported that the former Soviet republic of Georgia is planning to send 800 additional troops to Iraq by the end of the year.
- Sept. 9, 2004 The *New York Times* reported that Costa Rica asked the United States to remove it from a list of Iraq coalition partners after the country's Constitutional Court ruled that inclusion on the list violated Costa Rica's Constitution. Costa Rica had provided no assistance for Iraq's reconstruction.
- July 12, 2004 Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Rafael Seguis told Al-Jazeera that Manila was offering to withdraw its forces as soon as possible from Iraq to save a Filipino truck driver taken hostage by Iraqi militants.
- July 4, 2004 The Kingdom of Tonga announced that its 45-member Marine contingent had arrived in Iraq.
- June 29, 2004 At its summit in Istanbul, Turkey, NATO agreed to train Iraqi security forces.

June 28, 2004	The Coalition Provisional Authority disbanded, and sovereignty was transferred to a new Iraqi government.
June 11, 2004	The Dutch government extended the stay of its 1,400-member troop contingent in Iraq through March 2005.
Apr. 19, 2004	<p>The Albanian government said it was prepared to send more non-combat troops to Iraq in a possible expansion of the 71-member-strong contingent patrolling the northern city of Mosul under U.S. command.</p> <p>— Honduras announced that it would withdraw its 370 troops, which have been operating in Iraq as part of the Spanish contingent. Honduras had planned to withdraw its troops in July but accelerated the timetable for their withdrawal after Spain confirmed its immediate removal of troops from Iraq.</p>
Apr. 18, 2004	Spain's new Socialist prime minister, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, announced that he was ordering Spanish troops to leave Iraq "as soon as possible." Mr. Zapatero said he had made his decision because it was unlikely that the United Nations would be playing a leading role in Iraq any time soon, which had been his condition for keeping Spain's 1,300 troops in Iraq.
Mar. 18, 2004	According to South Korean defense officials, South Korea canceled plans to send troops to the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk, citing U.S. pressure to participate in "offensive operations," but still plans to send ,3600 troops and personnel to help rebuild the country.
Mar. 15, 2004	In a news conference, Prime Minister-elect José Luis Rodriguez Zapatero promised to withdraw Spanish troops from Iraq. Spanish forces had been set to take control July 1 of the 9,000-strong multinational force patrolling central and southern Iraq currently under Polish command.
Mar. 14, 2004	Spain's opposition Socialist Party defeated the center-right party of Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, as many Spanish voters were reportedly dissatisfied with the government's handling of the ongoing Madrid bombing investigation.
Mar. 11, 2004	Ten bombs exploded on commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 people. Spanish authorities blamed the Basque terrorist group ETA, but other Spanish investigators found evidence linking the bombings to Islamist terrorists.
Feb. 13, 2004	South Korea's National Assembly approved the deployment of 3,000 troops to Iraq. The additional troops will be responsible for security and reconstruction around the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk.
Feb. 9, 2004	Nicaragua canceled its second mission to Iraq after running short of funds to carry out the operation.

Feb. 4, 2004	Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar told a joint meeting of Congress that Spain would remain committed to providing security in Iraq and to assisting with reconstruction efforts.
Jan. 31, 2004	Japan's lower house of parliament gave final approval to the deployment of 1,000 Japanese peacekeepers to Iraq. Japanese soldiers arrived in Iraq a few days later.
Jan. 30, 2004	Iraqi attackers fired two rocket-propelled grenades at the Dutch Embassy in Baghdad, hitting the roof and setting it on fire. There were no reports of injuries.
Dec. 17, 2003	Acting as a special presidential envoy, Secretary of State James A. Baker III obtained assurances from France, Germany, and Italy to reschedule Iraq's debt through Paris Club mechanisms. France, Germany, and the United States issued a joint statement on the agreement the day earlier.
Dec. 16, 2003	South Korea's Cabinet formally approved the dispatch of 3,000 combat and noncombat troops to Iraq. The measure must be formally ratified by South Korea's Parliament.
Dec. 12, 2003	<p>The Spanish government announced that it would extend its mission in Iraq for an additional six months. Approximately 1,300 Spanish troops are serving in Iraq.</p> <p>— The Dutch parliament approved a measure to prolong its troop presence of about 1,100 marines for an additional six months.</p>
Dec. 10, 2003	<p>A directive issued by Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz announced a list of 63 countries eligible to bid for the 26 primary reconstruction contracts appropriated under Public Law 108-106. P.L. 108-106 allocated \$18.6 billion in appropriations for these contracts. Countries eligible to bid were identified as either Coalition partners or force contributing nations. Canada has threatened to withhold its aid pledges because it is barred from contracting. Russia indicated that it would be unwilling to reschedule Iraq's debt because of the contracting restrictions. To view the directive's list of countries eligible for contracts, refer to Table 2.</p> <p>— U.N. Secretary General Koffi Annan announced that the United Nations would operate its mission for Iraq, UNAMI, in either Jordan or Cyprus for the time being because it is too dangerous to return to Iraq full-time.</p>
Dec. 9, 2003	The Japanese Cabinet approved a dispatch of up to 1,000 troops. Within the plan, 600 Ground Self-Defense Force troops would provide medical services and supply water in southeastern Iraq. Although no specific start date was set, the dispatch could occur anytime after December 15, 2003, and last from six months to one year.

Dec. 8, 2003	60 South Korean contract engineers and technicians left Iraq over security concerns. The incident represents the largest withdrawal by contractors because of security concerns and occurred a week after two of their colleagues were killed in an ambush. The contractors were fixing Iraq's electrical power grid as subcontractors for a U.S.-based construction firm.
Dec. 7, 2003	Although foreign donors pledged \$3 billion in grants for short-term needs at the Madrid International Donors Conference on Iraq, the World Bank reported that only \$685 million has been verified. Part of this shortfall results from a change in Japan's initial posture for providing immediate grant aid to providing medium-term grant assistance. Although some analysts have suggested that pledges may not materialize, the Bush Administration has stated that more grants will come forward once the joint U.N./World Bank administered trust fund is operational.
Dec. 6, 2003	Former Secretary of State James A. Baker III was appointed as a special presidential envoy to persuade other countries to reschedule or forgive Iraq's sovereign debt.
Nov. 30, 2003	Two South Korean engineers were killed on a road near Tikrit, north of Baghdad. Although South Korea's Foreign Minister Yoon Young-Kwan announced that the killings would not affect the government's proposal to send more troops to Iraq, any decision regarding the deployment of more troops requires approval by South Korea's parliament. The opposition party's boycott of proceedings from Nov. 26 - Dec. 3, 2003, has delayed parliamentary approval. This boycott stems from a matter unrelated to Iraq.
Nov. 29, 2003	Two Japanese diplomats were killed on their way to an aid conference in northern Iraq. Although Prime Minister Koizumi pledged that Japan would continue to support efforts in Iraq, the opposition party signaled that it would step up pressure to delay deployment of Japanese noncombat troops. Seven Spanish intelligence officers were killed in an ambush 100 km south of Baghdad. Spanish Prime Minister Aznar later affirmed Spain's commitment to remain in Iraq despite widespread popular opposition.
Nov. 28, 2003	An official Japanese SDF exploratory mission to Iraq concluded that the security situation in Samara, Iraq, was stable enough to send Japanese SDF troops there.

Nov. 21, 2003	The U.N. officially transferred administration of the multi-billion dollar Oil-For-Food Program (OFFP) over to the Coalition Provisional Authority. The remaining balance of funds held in the OFFP will be transferred to the CPA administered Development Fund for Iraq. Hence forth, U.N. humanitarian and reconstruction activities will be financed by the March and June 2003 U.N. humanitarian appeals and bilateral donations to the World Bank/U.N. reconstruction trust fund.
Nov. 20, 2003	Taiwan pledged an additional \$8.5 million in aid for reconstruction in Iraq.
Nov. 19, 2003	Guatemala's Defense Minister announced that Guatemala would be willing to supply troops to a U.N. peacekeeping force in Iraq.
Nov. 19, 2003	The Bush Administration indicated that it will seek an additional U.N. security resolution in mid-December to approve the time line and design for transferring sovereignty to an internationally recognized Iraqi government.
Nov. 17, 2003	An Italian official serving as a special counselor to the Coalition Provisional Authority resigned, accusing the CPA of inefficiency and failing to understand Iraqis.
Nov. 13, 2003	Japan and South Korea expressed hesitancy to send new troops in light of the recent suicide-bomb attack on the Italian headquarters in Nasiriya. Japan indicated that it would be unlikely to send troops until next year, and South Korea rebuffed requests to send more than 3,000 troops of unknown combat status to Iraq.
Nov. 12, 2003	A suicide-bomb attack on the Italian headquarters in Nasiriya killed 18 Italians, including 12 military police offices, 4 soldiers, and two civilians. Although the main Italian opposition party initially called for a withdrawal of troops, Italy sent 50 reinforcements two days later and pledged to remain in Iraq.
Nov. 8, 2003	The International Red Cross announced that it would temporarily close offices in Baghdad and Basra under growing security concerns. Operations will still continue in northern Iraq.
Nov. 7, 2003	Bosnia announced that it would be willing to send troops to Iraq to support the Polish-led multi-division forces and coalition. The country currently relies upon 12,000 NATO security forces to maintain its own internal security.
Nov. 7, 2003	The Turkish government officially rescinded its offer to provide troops to a multi-national coalition force in Iraq. On November 5, 2003, the Iraqi Governing Council announced that it would reject Turkey's offer to supply troops for stabilization and security details.

Nov. 4, 2003	Spain moved most of its Embassy's staff to Amman, Jordan under growing security concerns. Officials indicated that the Embassy would remain open with minimal staff. Spain is the third coalition partner to drastically reduce or close down Embassy operations in the past month due to security concerns.
Nov. 3, 2003	The Senate passed the FY2004 emergency supplemental appropriations request for Iraq and Afghanistan by a voice vote.
Nov. 2, 2003	15 American soldiers died in a helicopter crash west of Baghdad that was believed to be caused by a missile attack. The soldiers were on their way home for a two week leave. The attack was the deadliest single strike against U.S. soldiers since the war began on March 20, 2003.
Oct. 31, 2003	The House passed the FY2004 emergency supplemental request for Iraq and Afghanistan by a margin of 298-121. Within the \$87.5 billion appropriations bill, approximately \$18.7 billion in grants was designated for reconstruction in Iraq.
Oct. 28, 2003	Ukrainian soldiers came under attack while on patrol 40 miles southeast of Baghdad. These attacks represent the first ambush on soldiers from countries that recently sent personnel to participate in the U.S. led coalition in Iraq.
Oct. 27, 2003	A suicide bombing at the International Red Cross Headquarters killed at least 12 individuals including two security guards. An explosive laden ambulance carrying the Red Cross and Red Crescent insignia was used to detonate the explosion. Red Cross officials indicated that they would scale back their operations and remove remaining foreign staff.
Oct. 26, 2003	A rocket attack on the Al-Rashid Hotel, which houses coalition military and civilian officials, wounded at least 16 people and killed one American colonel. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz was staying one floor above the blast, but was not injured in the explosion.
Oct. 24, 2003	New international pledges of grants and loans were submitted at the Madrid International Conference on Reconstruction in Iraq. Some of the largest previously unannounced pledges included Saudi Arabia - \$500 million in loans and \$500 million in export credits; Kuwait - \$500 million in aid; the United Arab Emirates - \$215 million in aid. Other new pledges are reflected in Table 1 .
Oct. 23, 2003	The Madrid International Conference on Reconstruction in Iraq opened in Madrid, Spain, with over 70 countries participating.
Oct. 22, 2003	The World Bank Board of Directors authorized the Bank's president to pledge between \$3- 5 billion in loans to Iraq over the course of the next several years.

- Oct. 18, 2003 South Korea announced it would commit an additional as yet unspecified number of troops to Iraq as well as contribute \$200 million in aid over the next four years. That money is in addition to the \$60 million already pledged and the exact details of the troop deployment will be determined after consultations with Washington.
- Oct. 17, 2003 One week before the donor conference to be held in Madrid took place, Spain announced it would contribute \$300 million in aid to help with the reconstruction of Iraq.
- Oct. 16, 2003 The day before President Bush's visit, Japan announced it will contribute \$1.5 billion in grants to Iraq next year, making it the second largest donor to Iraq after the United States. Japanese media is also reporting that the government is considering announcing at the international donors conference in Madrid contributions of up to \$5 billion in loans over four years.
- The U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1511 that calls for increases in troops and financial contributions to help with the stabilization of Iraq. Immediately after, France and Germany added that they would not be committing troops.
- The United Nations and the World Bank announced plans to establish the Reconstruction Development Fund Facility as a vehicle for countries unwilling to donate to the U.S.-controlled program but that wish to contribute to Iraq's reconstruction.
- Oct. 15, 2003 Eight Senators proposed a compromise to President Bush's \$87 billion supplemental request that would turn half of the \$20 billion grant earmarked for reconstruction into a loan to be repaid. That \$10 billion loan would be forgiven if other countries forgave 90% of Iraq's outstanding debt, not including post-Gulf War reparations.
- Oct. 14, 2003 A suicide car bomber struck outside of Turkey's Embassy in Baghdad. The driver and at least two staff members were killed in the explosion in addition to wounding thirteen bystanders.
- The World Bank announced a plan to loan 3.4 billion to 4 billion dollars for Iraq over the next five years. The lending could start with \$500 million for 2004 and another \$500 million for 2005.
- Oct. 9, 2003 Turkey's Parliament approved the Oct. 6, 2003, Cabinet decision to commit Turkish troops to the coalition's security forces in Iraq. Turkey is the first predominantly Muslim nation to offer such a contribution, though the exact nature of the commitment remains undecided. Iraq's Interim Governing Council responded by saying, "they do not want soldiers from neighboring countries meddling in their affairs."

— Violently marking the six-month anniversary of the fall of Baghdad, a Spanish intelligence officer was murdered near his home near Baghdad, a suicide bomber killed three Iraqi police and five civilians, and an American soldier died in an ambush.

- Sept. 29, 2003 Jordan pledged to help train 30,000 Iraqi police and troops; one-third of the total indigenous force to be trained and deployed in post-war Iraq. It is also the first pledge of personnel support to the reconstruction effort from an Arab nation.
- Sept. 23, 2003 President Bush went before the U.N. General Assembly to ask for military and financial support for the reconstruction of Iraq. Delegates responded coolly and voiced concerns about Iraqi domestic security, the continued U.S. presence, and the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Governing Council.
- Sept. 17, 2003 According to the *Los Angeles Times*, South Korea is considering committing upwards of 10,000 troops to the U.S. mission in Iraq. Troops may include special forces and would be the largest Korean deployment on behalf of the United States since the Korean War.
- Sept. 12, 2003 U.S. officials tempered expectations of obtaining large numbers of additional foreign peacekeeping forces for Iraq, saying that significant help will not come in the short term. According to Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, “those looking for a large number of personnel [from other countries] will probably be disappointed in the short run, but the need for a Security Council resolution to form the basis of cooperation remains very, very important.”
- Sept. 11, 2003 Prior to a meeting of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members’ Foreign Ministers regarding international support for the U.S.-led reconstruction of Iraq, a joint French-German and a separate Russian amendment were each submitted to U.S. negotiators, offering the respective countries’ support in exchange for limitations on U.S. control over multinational peacekeeping forces in Iraq. China said that it supports such proposals.
- Sept. 8, 2003 Britain sent an additional 1,000 troops to Iraq, bringing total British strength to about 11,600. Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon suggested that even more British troops could be deployed in the future.
- The Arab League unanimously agreed to offer Iraq’s seat, vacant since the demise of the Hussein regime, to the US-supported Governing Council at an Arab League Ministerial Meeting. It is not clear if this is a formal recognition or a one-time gesture.
-

Sept. 7, 2003	President Bush delivered a national address asking Congress for an additional \$87 billion to fund continuing military and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq. The request included up to \$2.2 billion for coalition partners in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the U.S. led war on terrorism, and some of these funds would be used to subsidize the deployment of foreign personnel in Iraq.
Sept. 5, 2003	Australia announced that it will not send any additional peacekeepers to Iraq, even under the auspices of a U.N. mandate. Australia had contributed 2,000 troops to Operation Iraqi Freedom and maintains about 800 personnel in the region for reconstruction.
Sept. 4, 2003	The United States unveiled its draft proposal for increased international cooperation in Iraq. Although initial reactions were positive, France and Germany stated that the draft resolution “fell short” of their expectations.
Aug. 28, 2003	In a departure from previous policy, President Bush announced he would consider a U.N. peacekeeping mission in Iraq so long as any multinational force was led by the U.S. military.
Aug. 25, 2003	The final contingent of Polish peacekeepers arrived in Iraq, rounding out their forces to 2,400 and paving the way for Poland to take command of the 9,500 man international peacekeeping force.
Aug. 22, 2003	Concerned that it would be the only Muslim country to send troops to Iraq, Turkish officials reached out to Pakistani leaders in an effort to persuade Pakistan to commit its forces to the postwar effort.
Aug. 21, 2003	Religious elements in Pakistan warned Pakistani President Perez Musharraf not to consider U.S. requests to send peacekeepers to Iraq. Some Islamic parties have issued a religious edict, or <i>fatwa</i> , against support for U.S. efforts in Iraq.
Aug. 20, 2003	Shortly after the bombing of the U.N. headquarters in Baghdad, Japan announced that it was delaying its deployment of 1,000 Japanese peacekeepers to the Iraqi theater.
Aug. 19, 2003	A truck bomb exploded outside the Canal Hotel in Baghdad, the headquarters of the U.N. mission in Iraq, killing Chief U.N. Representative Sergio Vieira de Mello and twenty-one others.
Aug. 7, 2003	A truck bombed exploded outside of the Jordanian Embassy compound in Baghdad, killing at least 17 individuals.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| July 13, 2003 | The CPA announced the creation of the twenty-five member Governing Iraqi Council drawn from exiles, current Iraqi residents, and members of different ethnic and religious groups. The council would have the authority to appoint interim ministers and review laws and budgets. |
| July 7, 2003 | The CPA chief administrator, Paul Bremer, announced a \$6.1 billion budget for the rest of 2003 in Iraq. |
| May 22, 2003 | The United Nations Security Council approved Resolution 1483 that called for a lifting of sanctions against Iraq and recognized the United States and the United Kingdom as occupying powers until an internationally recognized Iraqi government could be instituted in its place. |
| May 6, 2003 | President Bush appointed L. Paul Bremer III to be the new top civilian administrator of reconstruction in Iraq. Bremer was ambassador at large for counter-terrorism during the Reagan Administration. |
| Apr. 12, 2003 | Congress passed H.R. 1559 (P.L.108-11), the FY2003 Iraq Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Bill that included \$2.85 billion for humanitarian relief and reconstruction in Iraq. |
| Apr. 9, 2003 | U.S. and coalition forces take control of Baghdad; Saddam Hussein's Baathist regime is forced to flee the capital. |

Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq⁹

Table Information

Personnel includes individuals performing both stabilization and reconstruction roles in Iraq and in theater. Examples of these roles include but are not limited to peacekeepers, aid workers, soldiers, police and health workers, engineers, field and freight specialists. On the ground, individuals may be playing multiple, or non-traditional roles in the fields of stabilization, reconstruction, and humanitarian assistance. Source: Estimates obtained from major media sources, foreign embassies, and [<http://www.globalsecurity.org>].

Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Reconstruction Trust includes a total figure for future pledges and actual funds already disbursed. Donations are a combination of both grants and loans to fund humanitarian and reconstruction efforts in post-war Iraq. Some pledges are for multiple years, while others may be just for 2004. Funds pledged includes money committed by governments bilaterally to U.N. agencies. These figures do not include contributions to the Oil for Food Program or for Iraqi debt relief. Some countries with donations below \$1 million are not included. Individual EU members' donations do not include their contributions to the general EU pledge for Iraq. The figures do not reflect a financial estimate of in-kind assistance such as food aid and medical equipment. Source: Estimates obtained from major media sources, embassies, the Department of State's *Section 2207 Report to Congress* (Appendix II), and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Table 2. Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq

Donor	Personnel (est.)	Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$)
Albania	71 increasing its forces	-
Armenia	46	-
Australia	920	\$120.0
Austria	-	\$1.0
Azerbaijan	151 increasing its forces	-
Belgium	-	\$20.7
Bosnia	36	
Bulgaria	450	-
Canada	-	\$229.0
China	-	\$25.0
Czech Republic	110	\$69.0

⁹ Information Research Specialists Linwood Carter and Thomas Coipuram contributed to this section.

Donor	Personnel (est.)	Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$)
Denmark	529 increasing its forces	\$201.2 (\$158.2 credits)
Dominican Republic	withdrew its forces	-
El Salvador	380	-
Estonia	55	\$1.1
European Union	-	\$452.0-\$487.0 \$38.0 for Iraqi elections
Finland	-	\$5.9
France	-	\$10.7
Georgia	898 increasing its forces	-
Germany	-	\$155.0 \$8 for Iraqi elections
Greece	-	\$9.6
Honduras	withdrew its forces	-
Hungary	withdrew its forces	-
Iceland	-	\$3.9
IMF	-	\$2,500-\$4,350 (in loans)
India	-	\$30.0
Iran	-	\$10.0
Ireland	-	\$8.0
Italy	3,300	\$270.0
Japan	750	\$5,000 (\$3,500 in loans) (\$1,500 in grants pledged of which \$1,320 disbursed)
Kazakhstan	29	-
Kuwait	-	\$1,500
Latvia	122	-
Lithuania	120	-
Macedonia	33	-
Moldova	withdrew its forces	-
Mongolia	180	-
NATO	360 (trainers)	
Netherlands	800 withdrawing its forces	\$21.0
New Zealand	- withdrew its forces	\$10.0
Nicaragua	- withdrew its forces	-
Norway	10 withdrew most of its forces	\$30.0
Pakistan	-	\$3.3
Philippines	- withdrew its forces	-

Donor	Personnel (est.)	Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$)
Poland	1,700	-
Portugal	- withdrew its forces	\$17.4
Qatar	-	\$100.0
Romania	730	-
Russia	-	\$8.0
Saudi Arabia	-	\$1,000 (\$500 in loans & \$500 in credits)
Singapore	-	\$1.7
Slovakia	105	-
South Korea	3,600	\$260.0
Spain	withdrew its forces	\$300.0 \$20.0 for Iraqi elections
Sweden	-	\$54.0
Switzerland	-	\$11.0
Taiwan	-	\$4.3
Thailand	withdrew its forces	-
Tonga	withdrew its forces	-
Turkey	-	\$50.0
Ukraine	1,450 withdrawing its forces	-
United Arab Emirates	-	\$215.0
United Kingdom	12,400	\$634.6
World Bank	-	\$3,000-\$5,000 (in loans)
Grand Total	29,335 * in theater and in Iraq	\$16 - \$20 billion** (est.) In grants, loans, and credits

* Estimates vary between media and embassy sources.

** This estimate does not include the monetary value of donated good such as food aid or relief supplies. The U.N. estimates that international food aid donations for Iraq, excluding U.S. donations and funds generated through the Oil for Food program, total about \$600 million dollars. Monetary estimates of the Oil for Food program total over 1 billion. Information obtained at [http://www.reliefweb.int/fts/reports/reportlist.asp?section=CE&record_ID=605], accessed Oct. 2, 2003.